Opacity Calculations at Los Alamos or Dark Doings on the Mesa

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Opacity calculations have been done at Los Alamos for more than 40 years. This has involved many people and a long series of opacity codes. During this period, there have been many inovations and changes as developers strove to take advantage of new physics models and improved computational facilities. One of the most important lessons learned during this evolution was the need for constant evaluation and comparison of results, especially as new models were included or as calculations were pushed into new physical regimes. Los Alamos has always tried to maintain two or more "independent" opacity codes to monitor all code changes, and while this is a necessary procedure, it is not sufficient to ensure the best opacity calculations. This can only be done by comparisons with experiment and with truly independent codes from other laboratories or groups. In the late 1980's, these both became realities with the start of the Opacity Workshops and the first quality transmission experiments at AWE. All current opacity codes have benefited from both of these developments, but the benefits have been limited because of the relativly small number of elements, temperatures and densities that have actually been compared or measured. While workshop cases are chosen to test critical regions, one or two test points can not predict error bars for the full temperature-density ranges covered by modern opacity tables. The next step forward for verification and validation will have to involve much more extensive comparisons among all of the major opacity codes, and include EOS as well as opacities.

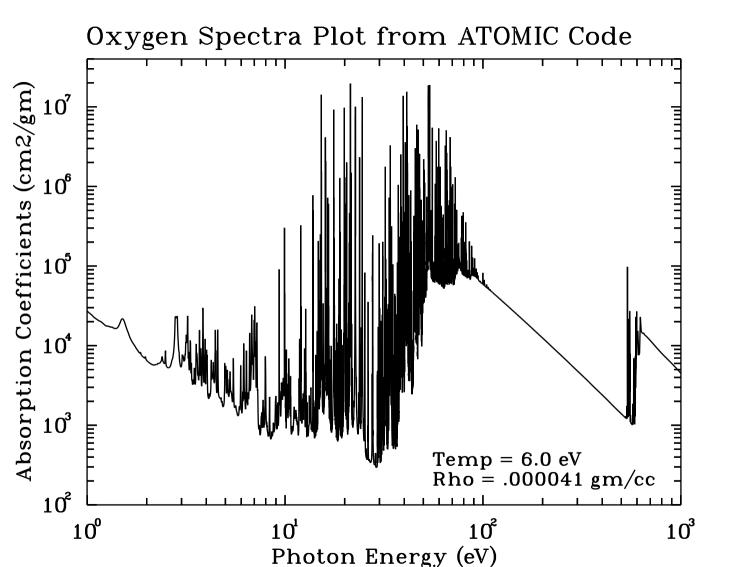
This work has been preformed under the auspices of the U.S. DOE.

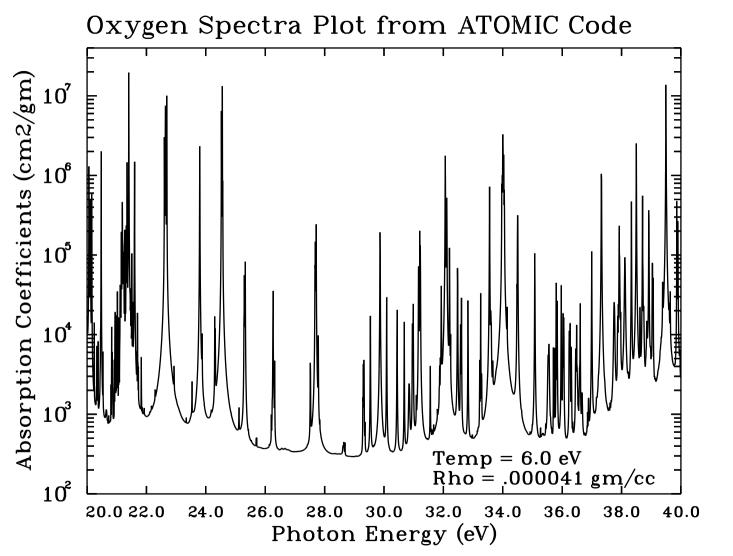
Atomic Physics, Opacity, Non-LTE and Spectra

Harris Mayer Art Cox Don Eilers John Stewart **Dave Barfield Doug Sampson Bob Cowan** Joe Mann Walter Huebner Mary Argo Al Merts

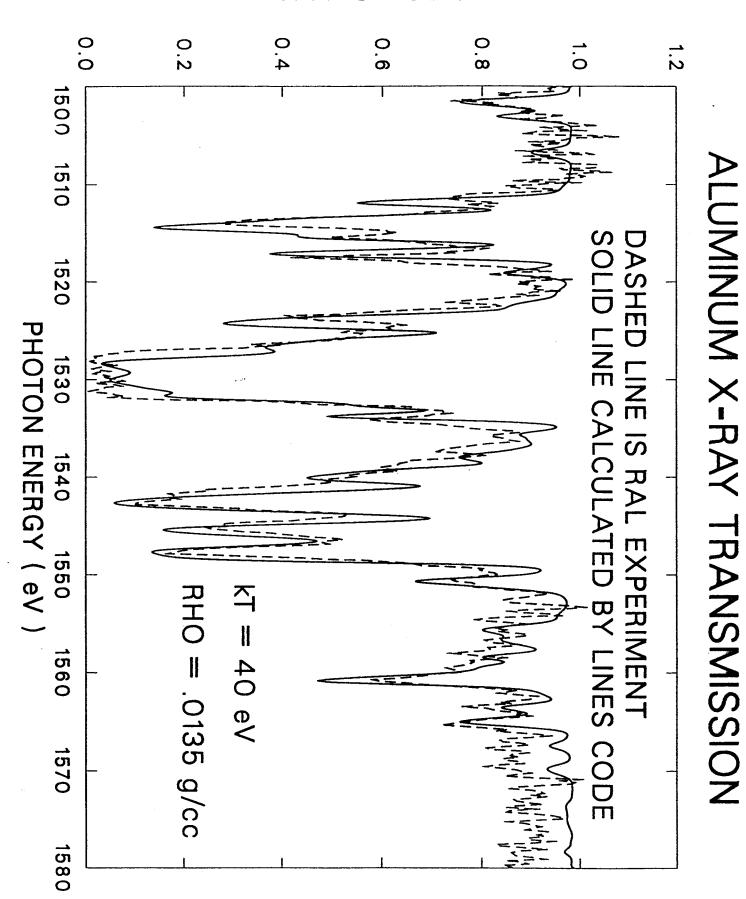
Norm Magee John Keady Carlos Iglesias **Bob Clark** Joe Abdallah **Chris Fontes** Honglin Zhang

David Kilcrease Stephane Mazevet Lee Collins Manolo Sherrill Peter Hakel James Colgan

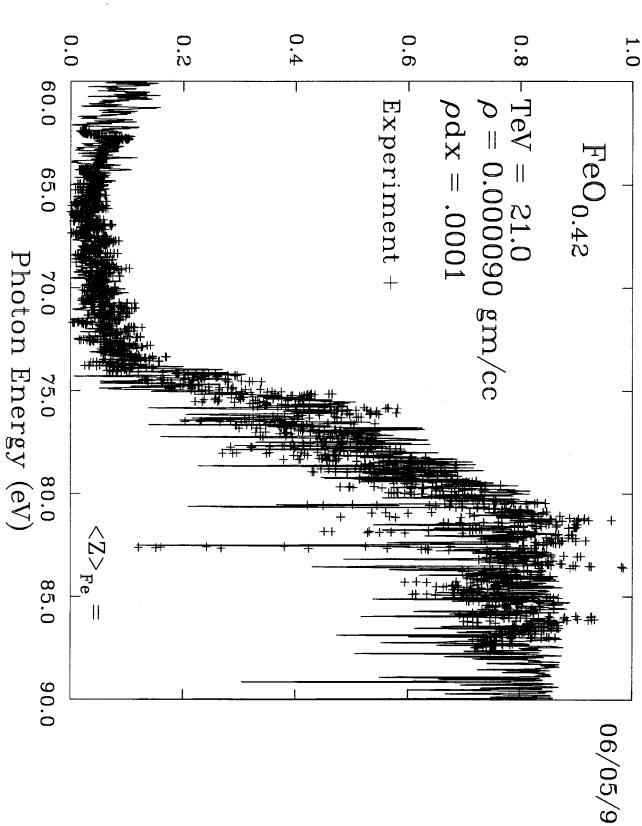




TRANSMISSION



Transmission

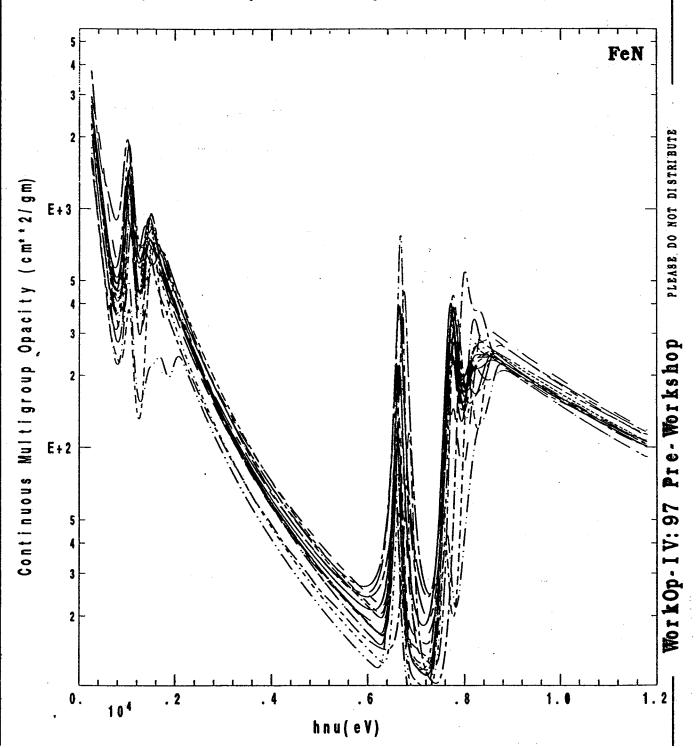


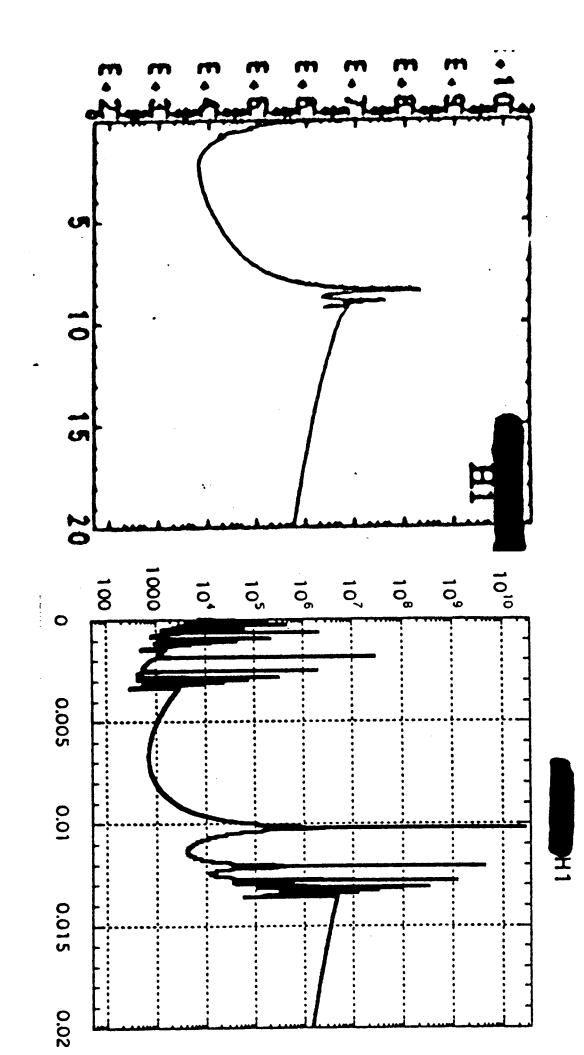
Continuous Multigroup Opacity (group width=kT/3) for FeN Z=26 Rho = 8.0E+00 g/cc kT = 600. eV

The Rosseland Mean of the Continuous Multigroup Opacity is identical, by construction, to the Rosseland Mean of the submitted total opacity.

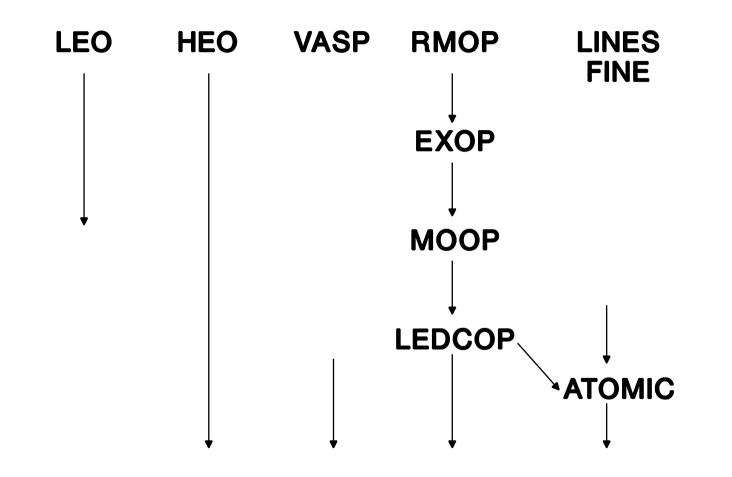
*** N.B. The Planck Mean and peak heights are NOT preserved.

*** Compare valleys and smooth portions. Disregard absolute peak heights.





Los Alamos Opacity Codes



The Making of *ATOMIC*

FINE

Spectral modeling code

Direct access to atomic physics data (*CATS*, *RATS*, *GIPPER*, *ACE*)

Bound-bound & boundfree cross sections

LTE & non-LTE

Low & high Z

LEDCOP

Free-free

Scattering

+

Stark broadening

Conductive opacity

Line shapes

<u>new</u>

F90

Parallelization

EOS

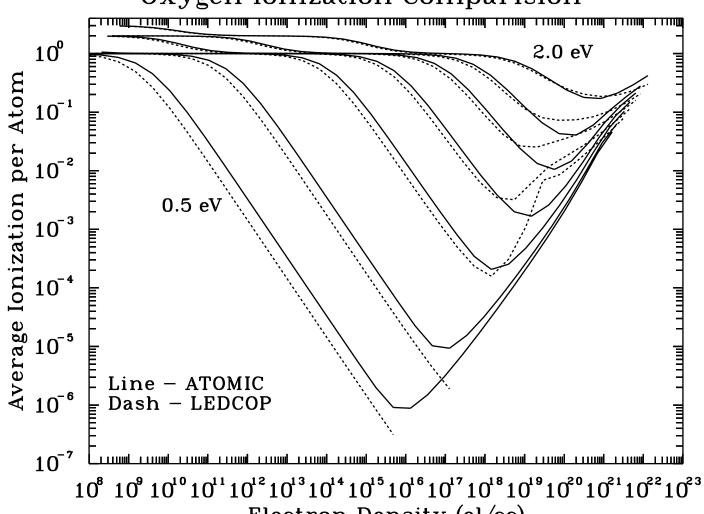
Line-edge merging

Histograms



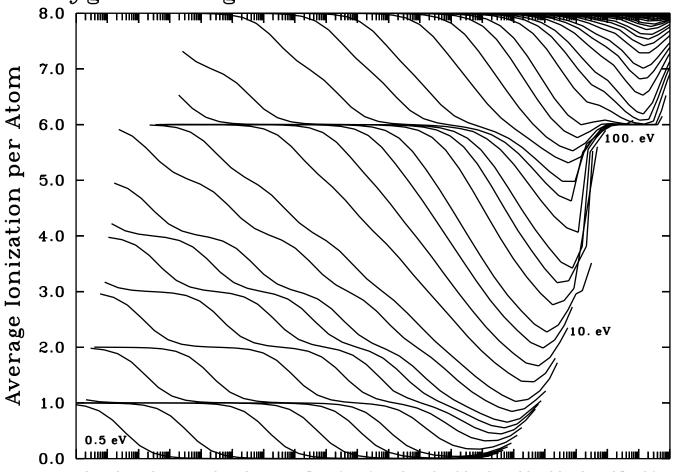


Oxygen Ionization Comparision



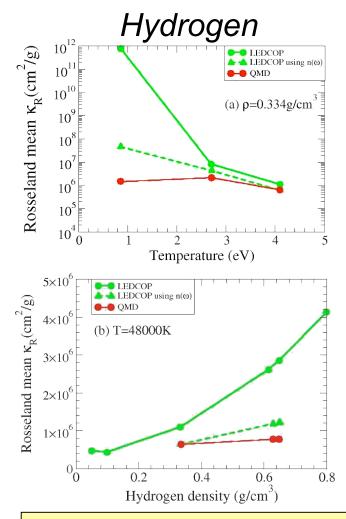
Electron Density (el/cc)

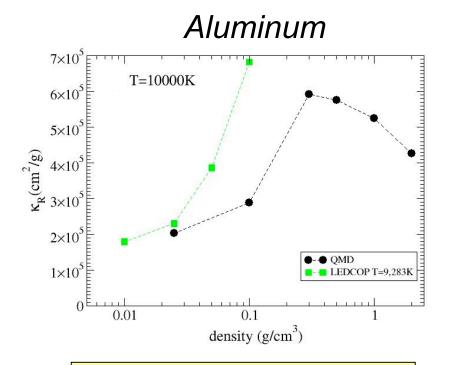
Oxygen Average Ionization from ATOMIC Code



QMD for Opacities

Comparison to LEDCOP





S. Mazevet et al, Phys. Rev. E 71, 016409 (2005)

S. Mazevet et al, Astron. Astrophys. 405, L5 (2003)



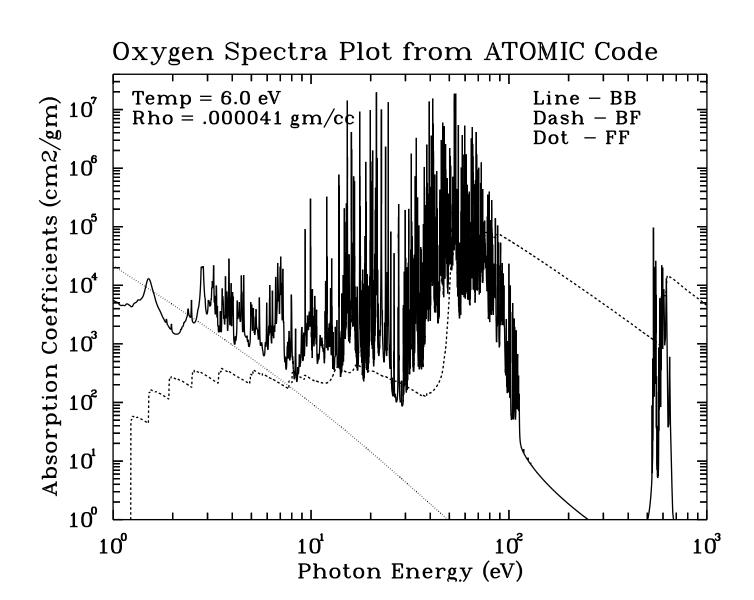


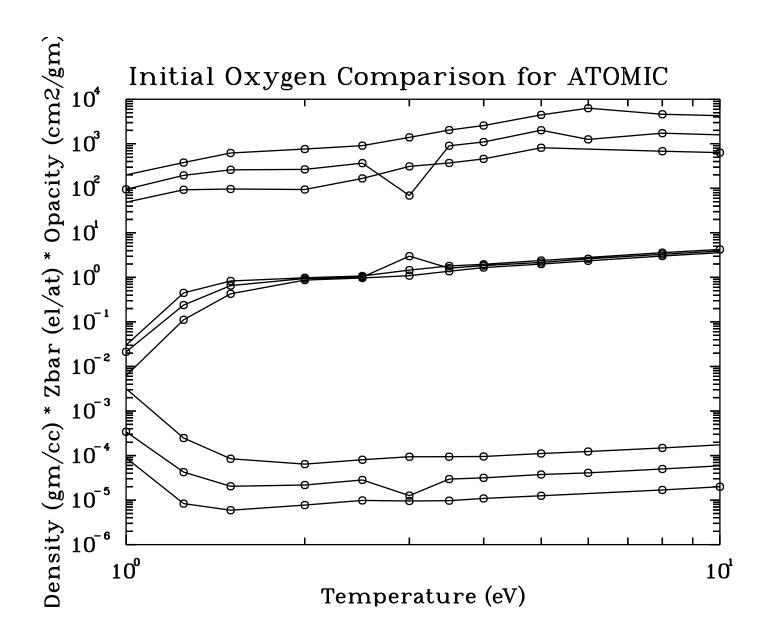
Typical Output Quantities for Comparisons EOS

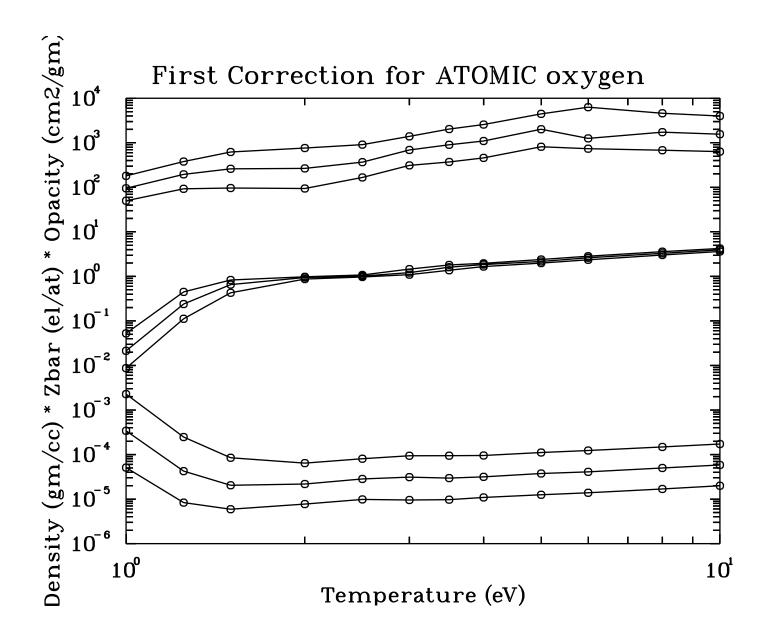
Zbar
Electron Density
Ion Density
Mass Density
Pressure (kinetic, plasma, etc. terms)
Energy (kinetic, plasma, etc. terms)
Plasma Frequency Cutoff
Ion & Configuration Abundances

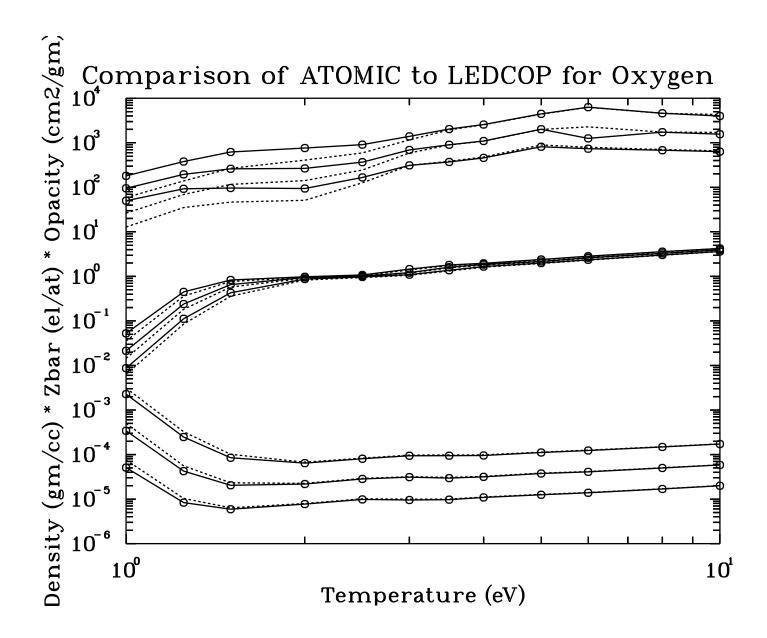
OPACITY

Continuous & Total Rosseland Opacity
Continuous & Total Planck Opacity
Conductive Opacity
Energy Dependent Opacities
...Total Absorption
...FF Absorption
...BF Absorption
...BB Absorption
...Scattering
Spectral Idenification

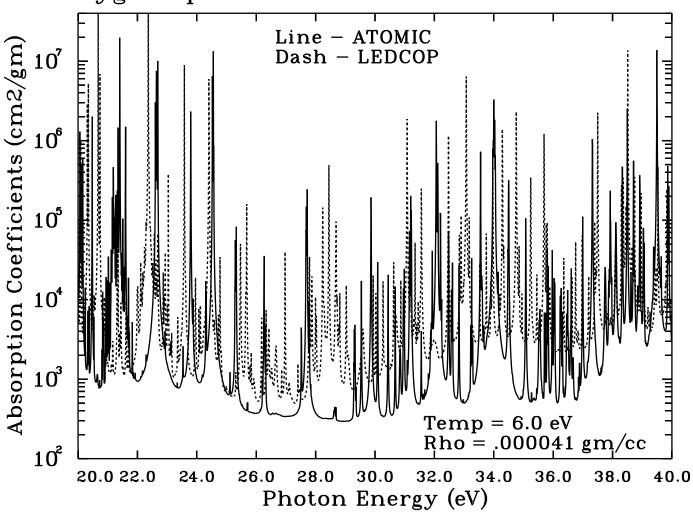








Oxygen Spectra from ATOMIC and LEDCOP



Oxygen Spectra from ATOMIC and LEDCOP

